TL6600-07

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
FIRST FLOOR, 232 Castlereagh St.,
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October 7

FRETILIN DENIES ARMS SMUGGLING CHARGE -- REPORTS REVOLT IN INDONESIAN ARMY UNITS IN DILI

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 4 and transmitted by Telecom Darwin to CIET the same day:

The people of East Timor strongly reject the masty manouvre of the hypocrite Malik by talking about smuggling arms in (from) outside to Fretilin. Fretilin is strong because (it) have the power of the entire peoples of East Timor who (are) aware of its just struggle and trusting in its own forces are prepared for a long-time guerrilla warfare (and) will fight with more fevour and resolution against the vandal(istic) enemy till the inevitable final victory.

It is highly ridiculous to talk to(about) arms smuggling in (from) outside to Fretilin when anyone can easily see that the best sources of war materials are exactly Indonesian stocks located in East Timor.

Heavy fight(ing) is going on in East Timor. In OSSU on 26.9.76 Fretilin forces made an offensive to the enemy in the village having killed 40 Indonesian soldiers and wounded a lot .

In TUTUALA on the 20.9.76 Fretilin forces have eliminated more (than) 12 Indonesian soldiers. In DILI in the last August, five Indonesian military units have revolted refusing to fight and claiming for the return to Indonesia. In revenge of those disasters the enemy is carrying out the worse barbarities over the defenceless population.

Once again we appeal to all countries, international organisations and peoples loving of peace,freedom and progressto a lore active militant soldiarity and to take strongest position in the way to force the fascist Jakarta government to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces from East Timor according to the UN Security Council and the Non-Aligning Countries resolutions and to stop running more blood as well.

Independence or death. To resist is to win. Fight continues.

Respectively yours, 4.10.76

Alarico Jorge Fernandes,
Minister of Information and National Security.

NOTE : Comments in brackets added by CIET to help comprehension. OSSU is south of Baucau. TUTUALA is on the eastern tip of the country.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
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October 7

TELECOM MESSAGES FROM FRETILIN
FORCES IN EAST TIMOR

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 1 and transmitted by Telecom to the Campaign for Independent East Timor the same day:

"On behalf of the people of East Timor I wish to express to Australian Government and people our highest appreciation and sympathy by the honourable position taken by the Australian Government people by its disagreement to the Indonesian armed aggression to East Timor and for the strong support to the UN Security Council resolution over East Timor . Thousands of Timorese have died when (they) fought shoulder on (to?) shoulder with the Australian soldiers /against the Japanese forces in East Timor during the Second World War. Now, blood is running again in East Timor, because the unjust Indonesian war aggression that is massacring the East Timorese people in (a) last effort to integrate East Timor into Indonesia which is completely against the wish of the people of East Timor into Indonesia which is completely against the wish of the people of East Timor and more by token (?) , over nine months of Indonesian full-scale armed aggression have gone by and the people of East Timor are still resisting, and controlling over eighty percent of the national soil.

"Through the Australian Telecommunications in the Northern Territory, the world can always be informed about all events and the suffering of the people in East Timor. For the kind communications assistance being given, we manifest our deepest gratitude to the Australian government and people and (it) will continue normally however.

"Finally , we appeal to the Australian government and people, lovers of peace, progress and freedom, to convince Jakarta Government to respect the UN Security Council resolution and supported by Australia, and to withdraw without delay all its forces from the territory in order to let the people of East Timor live free and independent according to its true wish.

Independentce or death. To resist is to win . The fight continues.
Respectively yours,

October 1, 1976

Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister for Information and National Security.

NOTE: Comments in brackets added by CIET to help comprehension.

To our knowledge, this message was sent before Mr Fernandes was aware that the radio transmitter had been seized.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
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October 7

PRESS BACKGROUNDER :

Behind the seizure of the
Fretilin radio transmitter.

In bushland 45 kms from Darwin, on Monday September 27, two persons were surrounded by Posts and Telegraphs Department officials, Commonwealth Police and ASIO officers from three cars and after some time a radio transceiver was discovered and impounded.

The two persons found with the transceiver were escorted to Darwin and released after their names had been taken, and one passport seized.

At the time of writing neither of the two (Andrew Waterhouse, an Australian citizen and Estanislau da Silva, an East Timorese) had been charged with any offense.

The Toyoto bus in which they had been living was also not impounded.

News of the incident was leaked to the press on Friday October 1 by "government sources" and appeared front page on the Melbourne Age and The Australian newspapers on October 2.

The seizure of this radio, which was conducting two-way correspondence with Fretilin forces in East Timor, follows the seizure of a similar transceiver on January 26 last, when Tony Bello, an East Timorese was stopped driving into Darwin, and a radio taken from the back seat of his mini-Moke.

Mr Bello had been attempting to make contact with Fretilin forces in East Timor on behalf of Mr Winspeare Guicciardi, the UN Sepcial Envoy who was attempting to visit Fretilin-held areas in East Timor.

The September 27 seizure took place ten days before Prime Minister Fraser was due to begin an official four-day visit to Indonesia.

According to highly reliable sources inside the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Richard Woolcott, delivered a virtual ultimatum to Fraser and Australian Foreign Minister Peacock from Suharto and Adam Malik, when Woolcott met them in Canberra in mid-September.

Suharto and Malik put the following demands : closure of the Fretilin radio transmitter in Darwin ; Telecom not to pass on any further messages received from East Timor ; Fretilin leaders to be banned from visiting Australia and the DRET Information Office in Melbourne closed, and Radio Australia to cease broadcasting news coming from Fretilin sources.

As a result , Fraser ordered ASIO to supervise the seizure of the transmitter in Darwin. After over two weeks search, the transmitter was located as it was about to be moved to another spot.

Fraser and Woolcott denied the allegations that they were carrying out part of an ultimatum from Suharto and Malik. However, an interview by Malik with David Jenkins, published in the Melbourne Herald (September 21) showed that Fraser and Peacock were lying.

61

Jenkins asked Malik : Some of the Fretilin people have been using Australia as a base for their operations. Do you want Mr Fraser to put an end to this ?"

Malik replied :" I make it really clear to Ambassador Woolcott. Nobdy can accept that if you have a good friend , a good relation, that you can give your ground for agitation against a government with which you have a good relationship... If Australia does not go through this normal practice, I am afraid that also from Indonesia will be the same kind of thing , to make your country a battleground .... I have already talked to Ambassador Woolcott . Before he left (for Canberra consultations --CIET) I said : 'Please talk to the government and tell them that if Australia would like to continue out good relationship then it must remember that after July 17 East Timor is an internal matter of Indonesia. Please don't give them (Fretilin) the chance to agitate, to make their headquarters or activitjes there."

Later Jenkins asked Malik :" And are you confident that Mr Fraser will tell the Fretilin people in Australia to stop their activities there ?" To which Malik answered: "Yes. That is the normal practice."

Yet, the acting Foreign Minister Mr Sinclair could still state (October 5) in parliament that "no request was made at any level " by the Indonesian government for the radio's closure. Sinclair also said that his government would not support "the maintenance of military action from within Australia by Australians against any other country or Government" and attacked the Labor Opposition for encouraging "insurgents " in East Timor .Sinclair was in fact extending reoognition to the Indonesian act of "integration" of East Timor into Indonesia.

Either Sinclair, Fraser and the government is lying; or Woolcott is singularly remiss in not passing on the important message that Malik asked him to pass on, or Malik is lying. The first is almost certainly correct.

As a result, the Australian Government has carried out an order from the Indonesian military dictatorship, which has been condemned twice by the United Nations and is isolated in the world over its aggression against the East Timorese people.

The closure of the radio transmitter will not hinder the heroic struggle inside East Timor, as ,despite Sinclair s statement ,it has no military significance. But it will hinder the diplomatic offensive of the DRET Ministers abroad. Obviously, any government needs to be able to be informed and to in turn instruct its Ministers aborad on how to act in diplomatic fields. The radio that has been seized was used to precisely allow the four DRET Ministers abroad to inform their government inside East Timor of their activities, and in turn to receive instructions from their government.

The Indonesian regime, and Australian intelligence services , have attempted to confuse the issue, by falsely attributing all broadcasts from East Timor to this single transceiver. Antara, the official Indonesian news agency, on October 6 claimed for instance, after thanking the Australian government for seizing the radio transceiver, that the East Timorese could now live in "quiet" as the transceiver was the source of Radio Maubere broadcasts !

"Intelligence sources" also claimed in the Canberra Times (October 4) that the transceiver was the source of the messages received on Darwin

TL 6600
P.52

Outpost Radio from Alarico Fernandes in East Timor.

The Canberra Times article quoted "intelligence sources" as saying that the reports often mentioned fighting in areas where the "intelligence sources" indicated there had been no fighting.

"Indonesian officials are understood to have informed the Australian authorities several months ago that the purported Fretilin broadcasts were hoaxes and indicated that their radio detection equipment had placed the transmitting site in northern Australia. The frequency and length of the alleged Fretilin transmissions have varied considerably ,apparently in accordance with the closeness to detection of the transmitter from time to time."

The article claimed that Fretilin did not have the equipment to reach Darwin (400 miles away) ... although, as CIET pointed out, Fretilin was in control of East Timor for three and a half months,during which time they had all the facilities left by the Portuguese after they fled last August. In addition, there were Red Cross and mission transceivers, plus the mass of equipment captured from the Indonesians.

But the confusion spread from "intelligence sources" spread -- the Melbourne Herald ran a front page story on October 2 "Fretilin defies Feds" claiming that a Telecom message from Mr Fernandes on October 1 proved that a new transmitter had been set up in Darwin !

The real purpose of the ASIO-inspired story in the Canberra Times was illustrated by the following quote from the article :" Mr Santos' threat to re-establish the transmitter could involve Telecom in an almost perpetual hunt throughout the Northern Territory but it is expected that the Government will counter this simply by advising Telecom not to pass on any message the source of which cannot be authenticated. " (our emphasis-CIET)

Inother words, this fabricated story will be used to close down the Telecom link with East Timor, which provides news to the world about the situation there, thus fulfilling another of the demands of the Jakarta regime.

There is undeniable proof that these messages do come from East Timor. They are re-broadcast over Radio Maubere. Mr Fernandes, whose voice is well known to many Timorese here, reads them in English. Now ,unless one believes the Indonesian fabrication that Radio Maubere was broadcast on the same transceiver that was seized, there is no doubt that the Telecom messages come from East Timor. Radio Maubere has three broadcasters -- Mr Fernandes himself, a woman who reads news in Portuguese and a man who broadcasts in Bahasa Indonesia to the Indonesian troops. Do the Indonesians suggest that the two found with the radio imitated all these voices ?

In fact there were three ways Fretilin communicated with the outside world: first ,the seized transceiver for two-way communication; second, the Telecom messages sent out by Mr Fernandes and then sent on by Telecom Darwin, and third, Radio Maubere ,monitored in Darwin three times a week.Only the first source has been ended: the others are so far operating as before, but the danger exists that the Telecom link will be cut,leaving only Radio Maubere.

The government has made much of the "illegality" of the use of the transceiver for overseas contact. However, they neglect to mention that it is a relatively minor offense, and is seldom invoked. Moreover, an application for a licence to operate communications with East Timor was refused last May, when a Darwin trade union official made such an application on behalf ,in fact, of Fretilin.

The question could have been solved, as Mr G B Bryant ,Labor MHR pointed out in parliament on October 7, by granting a licence, changing the law if it made it impossible to grant a licence, "turning a blind eye", or providing Telecom facilities for such communication.

In any case, the "illegality" of the radio transceiver's contact with East Timor cannot be contrasted to the "illegality" of the Indonesian aggression against the East Timorese people, with its huge cost in human life.

Despite the government's attempts to hide behind legality, the seizure of the radio is ,in the words of Mr Tom Uren MHR, Labor Deputy Opposition Leader, a "cowardly" act of bullying and persecution", aimed at "intimidating East Timorese in Australia " who want to maintain contact with "their fellow countrymen struggling for self-determination."

But the danger now is that the persecution of Fretilin activities in Australia will be broadened : the Telecom will stop passing on messages received from East Timor, Fretilin leaders will be banned from entering Australia and Radio Australia will stop broadcasting Fretilin news. What is needed now is mobilisation and vigilance to see the government is not able to carry out any of these actions.

What prompted the heavy Indonesian pressure on Fraser ? Essentially, the Indonesian regime faces a crisis in East Timor. In the past six weeks ,it has lost control of a series of villages -- Zumalai area on the south coast, the Alas-Fatu Berliu-Soibada area also on the south coast, the Uatolari area on the south-east coast , Quelicai area in the north-central area, Vemasse-Leleia on the north -central coast, and Tutuala on the eastern tip of the island. With the wet season already begun, it is possible to predict that Laklubar-Krybas-Barike area in the centre of the island, and Venilale-Ossu also in the centre of the island will be next to be recaptured. That would return the Indonesian area of control virtually to the situation that existed in February 1976.

The Indonesian regime is desperately attempting to stop Fretilin telling the world --and the Indonesian troops and people -- of these humiliating defeats. The real targets are the Telecom link and Radio Maubere. Both continue to broadcast regularly.

International pressure on the Fraser Government to end its persecution of Fretilin activities in Australia should be the next step, as well as stronger action inside Australia.

We appeal to all supporters of the East Timorese people to make their views well-known to the representatives of the Australian Government abroad,and demand that the radio transmissions to East Timor be licenced,and that Fretilin leaders have free access to Australia.

Denis Freney, Sydney, 7 October 1976

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October 7

FRETILIN MINISTER SPELLS OUT ATTITUDE
TO RADIO SEIZURE

The following statement was sent by Mr Mari Alkatiri, Fretilin National Political Commissioner and Minister of State for Political Affairs in the Democratic Republic of East Timor, by telex to the Campaign for Independent East Timor Sydney, from Mozambique on October 3 :

Following the 'new strategy' drawn up by the fascist and imperialist clique of Suharto, the Australian government has once more seized the Fretilin radio transmitter which was operating in Darwin.

This act, that had immediate repercussions in the Australian press, was certainly carried out to achieve the following :

a) to obstruct the militants of Fretilin and the members of the government of the DRET (Democratic Republic of East Timor) in their victorious diplomatic offensive by cutting contact between those on the outside front and the Fretilin Central Committee and the government of DRET ;

b) to fulfil the last 'order' of the fascist government in Jakarta to increase the blockade around DRET ;

c) to prepare a campaign to discredit Fretilin and the government of DRET, in a desperate attempt to get certain support at the UNO's General Assembly.

The enemy has unmasked itself completely. If it was necessary to seize the radio transmitter set up in the Australian Northern Territory, that was because it represented a powerful arm in the struggle of the East Timorese people.

This act can only mean that the struggle inside the Democratic Republic of East Timor is taking very unpleasant shapes for the enemy. For if the enemy was not weak in its efforts to control the DRET militarily, it would not find it necessary to onstruct the Maubere' people 's voice being heard all over the world through the seized transmitter.

This only proves that the policy of Jakarta to suffocate in blood the victorious cries of the Maubere people cannot be fulfilled because of the complete inability of its aggressive forces to above all overcome Fretilin's resistance, the Maubere people's resistance.

Much more difficult moments have already been overcome.

The popular generalised offensive that the people of East Timor, under the leadership of Fretilin, have now unchained against the desperate enemy, will be able to change this apparent and temporary defeat into a new victory.

Side by side with the Australian people, the Indonesian people and all the oppressed people of the world, the East Timorese people will continue their struggle with with more energy. To each new enemy offensive, we counterbalance new advances on the irreversible road to victory.

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October 7

FRETILIN MINISTER MARI
ALKATIRI SPEAKS OF A
MORE "FIRM REARGUARD" FOR
FRETILIN OPERATIONS

The following statement by Mr Mari Alkatiri, Fretilin National Political Commissioner and Minister of State for Political Affairs in the Democratic Republic of East Timor, was sent by telex to Campaign for Independent East Timor Sydney, from Mozambique on October 5 :

The hour has come for the East Timorese people to prove to the world that their creative ability was and will always be able to put science completely at the service of the oppressed.

The Maubere people, under the leadership of Fretilin, know how to clearly define their enemies ,and consequently the tactic and strategic ways to inflict the most shameful defeats on them.

Now they realise with redoubled joy the respect that their enemies show towards them, because they are aware that just their determination and strength could destroy the myths and open a new page in world history of the social revolution.

So, the seizure of one radio will never be anything to shut up the Maubere people who at the moment have already made echo near the Australian people, the Indonesian people and all the peoples in the world, particularly the people of the Third World.

Science is at the people's service. The guns made to oppress, are creatively used to get freedom.

Through the advance of technology in the communications fields, distance will be reduced .This is the secret of the oppressors showed by the oppressed.

To forget the advance of the liberation forces is irreversible, means to try to close one's eyes in order to avoid the feelings of death.

Thus, as the people of DRET fight, also many other peoples fought and became free. In fact, there are many genuine liberated areas in the world, where the decisions, demands or orders of the Jakarta fascist government will never find any echo of complicity.

They are the basis of a more firm rearguard for the Maubere people.

"DON'T GO" DEPUTY OPPOSITION LEADER TOM UREN
TELLS FRASER ON EVE OF VISIT TO INDONESIA

Australian Labor Party Deputy Opposition Leader,Mr Tom Uren MHR, told Prime Minister Fraser that he should go to Jakarta "while Indonesia continues with aggressive military action and continues to occupy East Timor." The "cowardly" confiscation of the radio transmitter would strengthen extremist elements in the Indonesian government.The government stands condemned for its "bullying and persecution" and "intimidatory tactics against the East Timorese people in Australia -- people who are only trying to maintain contact with their countrymen who are struggling for self-determination in East Timor." (Age, Melbourne, October 5,1976).

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October 7

TL 6650
P 65

ONE THOUSAND INDONESIAN REGULAR TROOPS LAND AT SUAI WHERE FRETILIN HAS INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES ON INDONESIAN FORCES

The following message was received by Teleoom's Darwin Outpost Radio on October 6 and transmitted by Telecom to CIET on October 7 :

While the murderous Suharto (is telling) nasty lies, the armed forces of Jakarta telling (saying) he still not acknowledging presence of Indonesian regular troops in East Timor as (well as) oth r shameful tales, he is still sending more Indonesian regular toops to East Timor to massacre the people, just only to satisfy his personal ambition and the old Jakarta government corrupt and extremist elements.

As the fight goes on ih East Timor, over one thousand Indonesian regular troops are being landed in SUAI port.

SUAI on 1/10/76 Fretilin forces carried (out) several operation against the enemy having eliminated 135 Indonesian regular troops and wounded a very high number. Fretilin suffered three dead and 11 wounded.

Still in SUAI (from) 14/9/76 to 30/9/76 in several operations offensives and counter-offensives the heroic Falantil have killed 99 Indonesian regular troops, wounded a very high number and captured lots of war materials.

BOBONARO -LOLOTOE areas from 15th to 23rd last month, the Falintil acting on the enemy have killed 71 Indonesian regular troops, wounding a lot and captured several war materials. Fretilin suffered two dead and seven wounded.

Important very highly demoralised, the enemy war planes are heavily bombarding these areas.

OSSU on 4/10/76 , all the way (road) OSSU to VENILALE Fretilin forces destroyed one enemy heavy truck killing all occupants.

The East Timorese people regret to kill the Indonesian regular soldiers (who) are unjustly dying in East Timor. Is this way, we ask the murderous Suharto and all his dog helpers of the imperialists and immediately stop murdering the sons of the puppets brother people of Indonesian and to withdraw immediately and unondidtionally all the Indonesian regular soldiers. from East Timor according to United Nations Security Council and Non-Aligned countries resolution over East Timor.

The people of East Timor are determined to fight in defence of freedom, sovereignty and national integrity , till the last consequence.

Independence or death. To resist is to win. Armed struggle continues.

Highest regards, 6/10/76

Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister for Information and National Security.

NOTE : Comments in brackets to help comprehension added by CIET.

SIX CIVILIANS BURNT
ALIVE BY INDONESIAN TROOPS

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 11 and transmitted to the Campaign for Independent East Timor by Telecom Darwin :

Indonesian bombs still blow up and criminal bullets still cutting down innocent lives in East Timor. Heavy fighting is going on in many parts of the territory and Fretilin forces are giving strong resistance, punishing the enemy and controlling the national soil over 80 %.

IMPORTANT -- the enemy is increasing massacres over the population (and) has in the Indonesian concentration camps near ERMERA on 8/9 at 9am two pregnant women and four males have been burnt alive.

More and more the East Timorese people are aware of their just struggle and despite all those barbarities being carried out by the enemy, they are feeling strongest to continue fight to the final victory.

The future is luminous which is the total and integral liberation of the people of East Timor.

Independence or death.

To resist is to win. Armed struggle continues.

11/10/76

Highest regards, Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister of Information and National Security.

NOTE: Additions in brackets added by CIET to aid comprehension. Ermera is a town south-west of Dili.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS' EDITORIALS ON FRASER VISIT TO INDONESIA .

THE AUSTRALIAN (October 12) wrote in its editorial 'On Being Frank with Indonesia" : " A policy which the Prime Minister refuses to restate must be presumed to be a dead policy... However, most Australians do regard the Indonesian invasion of Timor with abhorrence, even though they realise that it is not possible to reverse what has happened .. it remains true that there is a substantial strong and emotional feeling among Australians about the Indonesian intervention in East Timor.The feeling arose not the least because of the unnecessary deaths of five Australian newsmen covering the fighting in East Timor.It is not forgotten that the Indonesian Government gave next-to-no help in investigating the circumstances of the killings.It was in fact positively obstructive. It should not have been difficult to find a way for Mr Fraser to have been more frank, without unduly irritating the Indonesians in spelling out Australian thoughts on the issue ..."

The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD ,October 12, in a lead editorial 'Closed Chapter?' commented in part:"The visit then was a success ? That is doubtful.Many Australians are bound to be deeply unhappy that our Prime Minister has in effect backed down on an issue of moral principle,our condemnation of the use of force in East Timor.. Our sense of futility,if not of shame,is unlikely to fade quickly for another reason -- that the Timor 'chapter' is,in fact, not 'closed', that Fretilin is fighting on ,that events can still take place that may deeply afront consciences here." (Both the Australian and SMH are conservative dailies, basically pro-Fraser).

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St.,Sydney NSW 2000 October 12 1976

C. I. D. A. C.
Rua Pinheiro Chagas,
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PRESS BACKGROUNDER

BEHIND THE FRASER GOVERNMENT SELL-OUT
OF THE EAST TIMORESE PEOPLE

The intense public reaction to Fraser's sell-out of the East Timorese people, reflected in the media and statements by parliamentarians and union leaders, confirms what many editorials have commented upon : that there is strong public opposition to the Indonesian invasion of East Timor and intense discontent with the government's appeasement of the Jakarta generals.

The degree of Fraser's sell-out can be judged by the concrete actions he took before,during and after his visit to Indonesia : continual refusal to restate Australian policy on East Timor (withdrawal of Indonesian troops, a cease-fire, all aid through International Red Cross and an act of self-determination). Instead, Fraser and Peacock have used the formula that the policy has been stated many times and does not need to be restated,and the important thing is to look to the future. As the very conservative AUSTRALIAN newspaper said (October 12) : "A policy which the Prime Minister refuses to restate must be presumed to be a dead policy."

Before he left Fraser ordered the seizure of the Fretilin radio transmitter operating near Darwin ; on his arrival in Jakarta, a cheque for $80,000 was handed over to the Indonesian Red Cross (headed by a general !) for "humanitarian" aid to East Timor, breaking one of the four principles laid down earlier ; during his visit it was announced that negotiations would begin between Australia and Indonesia on laying down a seabed border and territorial waters in the oil-rich Timor Sea between East Timor and Australia.

On his return yesterday, Fraser said that his government would not allow Fretilin to use Australia as a "base" for activities in surrounding "areas". Moreover, a further $250,000 will be made available to the Indonesian Red Cross "when required."

It is no wonder the personal spokesman of Suharto, Lieut-Gen. Sudharmono, claimed that these different acts added up to de facto recognition, when he spoke to the Indonesian press only minutes after Fraser left. The statement was no doubt a piece of typical military arrogance, and aimed at "getting his own back" for the embarrassment Fraser inflicted on Suharto when his comments about the instability of the Suharto regime made to Chinese leaders were inadvertently leaked in the Australian press.

Fraser and Peacock are therefore caught in a contradiction : on the one hand they are obliged to cover their tracks by saying the four-point policy stands, while on the other hand they have clearly given de facto recognition to Indonesian integration of East Timor.

Perhaps the most serious sign of de facto recognition, which borders very closely to de jure recognition, is the opening of negotiations on October 8, in Jakarta, on "negotiations for an agreed seabed boundary between Australia and East Timor".(Australian, October 9).

The aim of these negotiations, the Australian reported, "is to clear the way for Australian oil explorers in the area.The approach in effect acknowledges Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor and underlines Australia's apparent acquiescence to the annexation of the former Portuguese colony.

"The discussions were held on an official-to-official basis while the Prime Minister,Mr Fraser , was holding talks with President Suharto.The point of the officials' approach was that Australian companies should have access to waters close to East Timor which have been under Indonesian control since the take-over in December. Several Australian companies, including Timor Oil, lost their drilling rights when the Portuguese pulled out of East Timor. The final shape of international sea boundaries is being considered now at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference."

We have always believed that the big multinational oil companies, particularly Woodside-Burmah, BP and the smaller Timor Oil, have been deeply involved in the political evolution of East Timor.(For documentation, see "Timor: Freedom Caught Between the Powers', by Denis Freney.Spokesmen Books,Nottingham).

The companies were originally reported to have reached an understanding with the Indonesian regime that they would not raise the matter of their drilling "rights" for two years after the invasion, to avoid adverse comment. The time-table ,it seems, has been shortened. This is the quid pro quo for Fraser and his oil friends, in return for the sell-out of the East Timorese people.

Fraser was also reported to be sponsoring during his visit , the attempts by Ampol and other Australian oil companies to buy Indonesian crude,to replace Bass Straits deposits as they begin to run down. Crude to the value of $116 million a year was mentioned .(Australian, October 9).

The negotiations over a sea boundary between Australia and East Timor now taking place in Jakarta are a flagrant defiance of the United Nations and all international bodies and nations which do not recognise Indonesian integration of East Timor. It is the most cynical disregard ofnthe rights of the East Timorese people.

It would be wrong to attribute the sell-out of East Timor simply to the greed of the oil companies.

A major factor is that Indonesian generals are facing a crisis in East Timor: Fretilin forces have recaptured a string of villages,and with the wet season due next month, are likely to capture more. Discontent in the Indonesian army and population is rising, adding to the already high discontent with the corruption of the regime, including of Suharto's family. Fraser is fully aware of the instability of the Suharto regime (as revealed in his comments to the Chinese Prime Minister). His visit was aimed also at boosting Suharto, presenting him with a "diplomatic victory" to shore up his shattered prestige.

The deeply conservative Fraser government is in fact seriously worried about the failure of the Jakarta generals to crush the East Timorese people,not only because of the effects it will have inside East Timor, but because Fraser does not want to see a genuinely independent and progressive Democratic Republic of East Timor in total control of the territory.

Fraser is therefore motivated by many factors in attempting to crush the East Timorese people, and can be expected to persist with his efforts to end all Fretilin activity here. To counter the widespread opposition this will face inside Australia, he can be expected to escalate a "Red Scare", using provocations manufactured by ASIO and other services ,in a desperate attempt to turn the Australian people against the East Timorese.

But in this he will not succeed, for truth will out, and support for East Timor grow even stronger in the future in Australia.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
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TL 6600
P.70

FRETILIN DESTROY
INDONESIAN CAMP

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 14 and transmitted to CIET by Telecom Darwin :

We do repeat that the people of East Timor are sole masters of East Timor. The people of East Timor have already decided their own future by living free and independent .The colonial expansionists of Jakarta Government should recognise the reality and immediately (take their) hands off from East Timor.

Indonesian criminal war aggression to the people of East Timor is growing very intense. In BAUCAU , the Indonesian colonial troops are intensifying massacres of the captured population in revenge of their constant losses.

In MANUTASI , AINARO, On October 1, Fretilin forces have destroyed the biggest military camp having killed 55 Indonesian forces and wounded a very high number. On October 6, in MANATUTO area, Fretilin forces assaulted enemy position on OBRATO having killed two Indonesian soldiers wounding a lot and captured lots of war materials.

On October 9, on the way to Manatuto (from) LAKLUBAR ,Fretilin forces ambushed one enemy convoy having killed 16 Indonesian soldiers and wounded a high number.Fretilin forces -- the Falintil -- controls the national soil over 80% and will (force the) withdrawal (of) the Indonesian vandal invader, fighting to the last consequences.

Independence or death.
Victory is certain.
Armed struggle continues. October 14, 1976

Respectfully yours,

Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister of Information and National Security.
NOTE: Additions in brackets added by CIET to aid comprehension

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RADIO MAUBERE REPORTS 8 TO 10 DYING
DAILY IN EACH CONCENTRATION CAMP

Eight to ten East Timorese were dying each day from starvation in each concentration camp set up the Indonesian invaders for the captured civilian population, Radio Maubere,the National Radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, reported on October 8. (Tapes of this broadcast, monitored by CIET in Darwin, are available at Sydney CIET office).

A small bag of manoic flour cost the equivalent of $A10 in the camps,Radio Mubere said. Executions and brutality occurred daily. Women were forced to dance naked and were raped daily.

Fretilin forces were on the attack in the villages of LOSPALOS, OSSU, VENILALE LAKLUBAR and MAUBARA. In Lospalos, the enemy were blocked in the village and demoralised. Fighting was taking place in the villages also mentioned.

The Campaign for Independent East Timor in Sydney cabled Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross calling for on-the-spot investigations of the continuous reports of Indonesian atrocities in East T...

PRESS RELEASE

FRASER GIVES DE FACTO RECOGNITION
TO INDONESIAN "INTEGRATION" OF EAST TIMOR
BUT IS FORCED TO DENY IT

In the confused debate on whether Prime Minister Fraser gave de facto recognition to to Indonesian "integration" of East Timor, one fact is clear : that Fraser has given such recognition despite his denials.

What does de facto recognition mean ? It can only mean that by a series of concrete acts a government recognises in fact that another government controls a country.

Fraser has done the following things : first, he went to Jakarta and failed to make a single remark there indicating Australian disapproval of Indonesian aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor. After widespread criticism here after his return, Fraser on ABC TV program "STATE OF THE NATION" said that "de facto recognition had not beengiven at this stage" but whether it will be given later " will be revealed in the future".

The Sydney Morning Herald (October 15) quotes a "government spokesman" as saying that the plan to openly extend de facto recogntion hadn't been carried through "because we couldn't get away with it."

Second, Fraser's trip to Jakarta coincided with the opening of negotiations between the Australian and Indonesian governments to fix the seabed border between Australia and East Timor, in the oil-rich Timor Sea, to enable the Australian and multinational oil companies which had been drilling in the area to resume their activities. This is the most blatant form of de facto recognition. For it recognises Indonesian control of East Timor and even pretends to give some legality to that "control".

Third, Fraser has given $85,000 as aid to the Indonesian Red Cross for East Timor. He has also begun negotiations with the Indonesians over relations of East Timorese refugees now in Australia, who wish to be reunited with their families.

Fourth, Acting Foreign Minister Sinclair, has on a number of occasions spoken of the East Timorese as "insurgents". That can only imply that the "legitimate" government is composed of the Indonesian invaders. In line with this, the government is refusing to allow Fretilin activities to continue here . But some plans to deport Fretilin representatives have been abandoned because of the hostile political reaction over the past two weeks.

The crunch will come at the United Nations debate on East Timor, due later this month, when the Australian Government will have to decide on its vote . Any abstention (as opposed to the vote for resolutions condemning Indonesian aggression in the past) would signify a step to recognition of Indonesian control.

Fraser's policy is supposedly based on the belief that the invasion is somehow "past history", regrettable, but now over. That implies that East Timor is "at peace" and all resistance has ended. This is contrary to reality: resistance not only continues but has won notable successes in past months. This is in fact well known to Fraser and is the basis of his policy. It is precisely because East Timorese guerrilla war is defeating Indonesian aggression, and having major impact on the Indonesian army, resulting in many discontented soldiers, that Fraser comes to the aid of Suharto. Fraser, as he said to the Chinese Premier recently, knows that the Suharto regime is unstable. It is for that reason we believe Fraser has acted. It is for that reason we can expect Fraser to go on the offensive against Fretilin and its supporters here, including through a well-orchestrated provocation...

In 1972, Richardson continues, Australia put the same argument to Indonesia over its seabed border with Indonesian islands north of Australia. Indonesia began from the same position as . Portugal, but finally Jakarta agreed to compromise, and approximately "split the difference" , so that the border was approximately three-quarters the way to Indonesia, being therefore much closer to Indonesia than Australia.

Prof. Mochtar "confirmed that Indonesia was prepared to revive these compromise principles if and when Australia felt it could start talks on the East Timor sea border," Richardson reported.

Richardson asked Mochtar if he was hopeful negotiations on the Australia-Indonesia offshore boundary could be completed soon , Mochtar replied:" Yes, although I am not exactly hoping. If it happens, the it happens. It is always good to conclude unfinished business. We do not want to take a position difficult for the Australian Government. But anytime you're ready,we're ready."

Talks in fact did begin in Jakarta on October 7 to draw up the seabed border. But, Mike Steketee reported in the Sydney Morning Herald (October 14) " the Federal Government has quietly shelved plans to draw a seabed border between Australia and East Timor .

"Negotiations with Indonesia on the subject would amount to an acknowledgement by Australia of Indonesian sovereignty over East Timor -- a diplomatic step which, up to now, it has not been prepared to take... The boundary also serves as a 'resources line' in an area which offers prospects for oil and gas explorers.The West Australian (State) Government has issued exploration permits in the general area and surveying work has taken place in recent months."

In fact, it was the public outcry against the deal Fraser made in Jakarta with Suharto that forced this retreat. Negotiations had already begun on October 7 (Australian, October 9).

The Indonesian regime has been angered by the public pressure mounted in Australia to force Fraser to retreat on all the promises he made to Suharto. So far,Fraser has not closed down the facility provided by Telecom in passing on messages received fromFretilin ; he is unlikely to deport DRET Information Officer Chris Santos,whose visa ends on October 26 ; Radio Australia still broadcasts news from Fretilin sources ; and now he has been forced to stop the seabed border talks.

So Malik,Indonesian Foreign Minister, is mounting his own pressure. Malik said in Jakarta on October 19 (McDonald reports in the Sydney Morning Herald,October 20) that Fraser had reached a secret understanding with Suharto in his Jakarta talks. Malik said that "what had been achieved' could not be revealed because of domestic pressures on Mr Fraser ,but it would certainly help Indonesia in international forums.

"Mr Fraser has consistently refused to spell out Australia's Timor policy," McDonald reports," but his aides have denied that Australia has given de facto recognition to Indonesian rule in the territory."

A government spokesman denied that there had been any "secret deal". But of course the facts already fully proved show that there was. Fraser is once more caught out.

The role of the Australian and overseas oil companies in the East Timor struggle have been documented (see "Timor: Freedom Caught Between the Powers", by Denis Freney -Spokesmen Books,Nottingham). The importance of offshore oil supplies to the big multinationals, including Australia's own BHP, is known to all. Their links and pressure on Fraser are undoubtedly an important factor in his sell-out of East Timor.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney NSW-2000.

P.73

October 19

INDONESIAN TROOPS
INTENSIFY TORTURE OF PRISONERS

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 17, and transmitted to CIET by the Telecom Darwin on October 18 :

Intense fighting goes on in East Timor and the murderous Suharto colonial troops try to control the territory with intensely bombarding every day all the country and revenging the captured population by massacring torturing and abducting.

In BAUCAU since the last four days up to now murdering barbarities being carried out by the Indonesian colonial troops. The captured females are completely undressed and publicly submitted to nthe never seen before abuses and shot dead afterwards. And the males completely naked are receiving electrical shocks and their sexual organs burned out with alcohol and candlelight.

In LOLOTOE on October 15, Fretilin forces killed four starved Indonesian soldiers and wounded three when they tried to steal potatoes from a farm. In AINARO on September 22, Fretilin forces assaulted one enemy position burning out ten tents, the enemy fled away leaving behind all the war material that has been captured by the Fretilin forces.

The Fretilin Central Committee leadershup and the people of East Timor are strongly united and more than ever determined to fight the vandal enemy to the inevitable final victory. Fretilin forces control over 80% of the national soil.

Independence or death. The victory is certain. Armed struggle continues.

Respectfully yours, October 17,1976

Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister for Information and National Security.

JAKARTA GENERALS "TEMPTING INDUCEMENT"
TO RECOGNISE "INTEGRATION"

"Indonesia -- which hopes to see Australia accord de jure reoognition of its Timor takeover before the middle of next year -- is offering a tempting indueement," Michael Richardson wrote in the Australian Financial Review (October 19).

Indonesian Justice Minister Prof.Mochtar Masumaatdadja told Richardson that his government would offer Australia much more favourable settlement of the disputed seasbed border between Australia and East Timor than the Portuguese Government had.

Portugal insisted that a median line equidistant from Australia and East Timor should be drawn in the oil-rich Timor Sea as a border. But Australia insisted that the Australian continental helf extended 300 miles north, to the Timor trough, which went 6,000 feet deep. Portugal insisted that in this was merely a dip in a continuous continental shelf. Negotiations broke down and Portugal granted the Oceanic Exploration Company a licence to explore to the median line, overlapping with exploration licences Australia had granted to Woodside-Burmah (now controlled by the biggest Australian monopoly ,BHP,) and to Shell and other companies.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castelreagh St.,Sydney NSW 2000 October 22

PRESS RELEASE

RADIO MAUBERE REPORTS RECAPTURE OF TWO VILLAGES AND FRETILIN CONTROL OF "MOST AREAS" AROUND BAUCAU

Fretilin forces recaptured the villages of Krybas and Venilale this month, and now control most areas around Baucau, the second main town in East Timor, Radio Maubere broadcasts on October 10,13 and 17 reported.

The Indonesian troops were taking revenege on the civilian population in Baucau by raping women then executing them, and torturing men. Radio Maubere on October 13 reported that most areas were under Fretilin control around Baucau,and this was confirmed on October 17.(Radio Maubere was only on the air for a few minutes on October 15, announcing that because of a technical difficulty there would be no broadcast that night).

Radio Maubere on October 17 reported that after fierce fighting following a Fretilin attack, Indonesian forces had withdrawn from Krybas, and retreated to the small village of Bennulu, before in turn retreating to the coastal town of Manatuto. Earlier, Venilale ,south of Baucau had been evacuated by the enemy, and the town shelled by them from a nearby mountain, before they retreated to Baucau.

Radio Maubere also reported fierce fighting around Hatu Builico and Aitutu, in the past few months. Hatu Builico is west of Maubisse and Aitutu is the village at the road junction just south of Maubisse.

In June, in ambushes in this area, 42 Indonesians were killed,Radio Maubere reported on October 17. 53 captured civilians were liberated from concentration camps in the same period. Five Falintil guerrillas were killed.

From August 2 to 26, in the Aitutu area, 11 Indonesians were killed, and one Falintil guerrilla died in an ambush. In September, 63 captured civilians were liberated from a concentration camp near Hatu Builico,along with 22 horses. At Laiheto in this area, 27 Indonesian soldiers were killed and many wounded.Four Falintil guerrillas were killed. In revenge, the Indonesians burnt houses in the village.

Radio Maubere on October 17 also reported that on October 15, Fretilin forces destroyed an armoured car and killed 34 Indonesian soldiers in an ambush on the road between Same and the south coast port village of Betano, near Alfandega.

In the Ainaro region, on September 28, Fretilin guerrillas killed three Indonesian soldiers in an ambush and wounded one. They also attacked an enemy camp, set fire to it and captured all the war material in the camp after the Indonesian soldiers ran away. In Tabakulau, in the Ainaro area, on September 25,Fretilin killed 15 Indonesian soldiers and wounded 11 in an ambush. On October 1, Fretilin attacked the biggest enemy camp in the area, at Manutasi and killed 55 Indonesian soldiers and wounded a highn number, destroying the camp. (This was reported by Radio Maubere on October 13).

Radio Maubere on October 17 reported that Fretilin forces in the border are of Lolotoe ambushed Indonesian soldiers trying to steal potatoes, killed four of them and wounded 30.In revenge,the enemy burnt down houses. Radio Maubere on October 13 reported that in the Lolotoe-Lontar area, the enemy tried to attack

a Fretilin position but were defeated,and lost ten killed and eight wounded,for one Fretilin guerrilla killed. On October 3, an Indonesian platoon concentrated in the Lolotoe area and attempted to take a Fretilin position,but failed, leaving 20 dead and many wounded.

In Bobonaro,also in the border area, on September 20, the enemy tried to steal cattle but were driven off by Fretilin guerrillas who killed one Indonesian soldier. In another ambush on October 2, Fretilin forces killed one Indonesian soldier and captured 20 horses and two Indonesian flags. Five enemy were also wounded.

Also in the border area, the Indonesians are intensely shelling the Lela area near Suai with heavy artillery,Radio Maubere reported on October 13. An Indonesian planewas also intensely bombing the Fohoren-Fatumean area near the border on September 24, but on the same day Fretilin abushed Indonesians, killing seven soldiers.

Radio Maubere also reported on October 13 that Indonesian heavy artillery were heavily shelling the immediate outskirts of the eastern village of Lospalos.

It also reported that Fretilin forces killed four Indonesian soldiers in the Laklubar-Henuk area, who were trying to steal potatoes. The rest fled, leaving behind cattle and horses.

In Manatuto, on October 6, Fretilin assaulted an enemy position in Obrato (a suburb of Manatuto) killing two Indonesian soldiers.

Radio Maubere reported on October 10 that Fretilin forces had destroyed an enemy camp on the road between Dili and Aileu.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION (JIO) ESTIMATES INDONESIANS SCALING DOWN OPERATIONS IN EAST TIMOR AND ONLY CONTROL HALF TERRITORY

In an assessment prepared for Prime Minister Fraser before his visit to Jakarta on October, JIO said Indonesia occupies only about half of East Timor , Bruce Juddery reported in the Canberra Times (October 21). "Though they control all the main towns, they control less than half the population.Recent reductions of Indonesian forces suggest that Indonesian does not seem unduly concerned to extend its areas of control.At present there are about 35,000 Indonesian troops in Timor," Juddery says summing up the JIO report. Since July 17, there have been a "marked reduction in Indonesian attempts to expand its area of control." The Indonesians failed to "mop up" resistance in the dry season, and have "adopted the strategy of starving out its opponents."

We disagree that the Indonesians control even half the territory, but the recognition by JIO that at least half the territory is under Fretilin control, that the Indonesians have given up most efforts to expand their control, while still maintaining 35,000 troops in the country, are a significant concession and expose Indonesian claims to have full control. In fact, Indonesian troops are being kept out of offensive action because they are unwilling to fight. The detailed Fretilin reports, such as that above, leave no doubt that it is Fretilin which is on the offensive,and has recaptured over a dozen villages since July 17. This, according to East Timorese monitoring Indonesian-controlled Radio Dili from Darwin, has been confirmed by Radio Dili : that is, that Fretilin has recaptured many villages. This makes nonsense of the JIO claim that Fretilin has less than 1,000,"possibly as low as six or seven hundred." JIO's claim that there is no clear-cut strategy in Fretilin's struggle because there seemed "no co-ordination" and no "concentration of forces for major actions", simply shows JIO's ignorance of guerrilla warfare strategy.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St.,Sydney [illegible]

P.76

October 22

PRESS BACKGROUNDER prepared by Denis Freney, secretary,Sydney CIET

AUSTRALIAN BIG BUSINESS PRESSURES FRASER GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT RECOGNITION OF "INTEGRATION"

Indonesian government officials were circulatinf photocopies of cables from their Canberra Embassy containing a report of a meeting of the Australian Indonesian Business Consultative Committee held on October 15, in which the AIBCC president ,Mr Brian N Kellman said the AIBCC had made "strong representations" to the Australian Government to recognise Indonesian "integration" of East Timor, ABC Radio News reported on October 22.

Mr Kellman is deputy general manager of Colonial Sugar Refineries (CSR) an Australian multinational company, with diversified interests now far outside sugar refining. It has two subsidiaries in Indonesia -- P T Kobatin, with investment in mining and quarrying , and P T Jaya Readymix, in readymixed concerete. The AIBCC has 153 member companies .

The ABC was quoting its Jakarta correspondent, Peter Monkton. Monkton said Kellman was quoted in the cables as saying on October 15 that the Australian Government's policy was "not in accord with Australian and regional interests" and that "proper integration" of East Timor into Indonesia was in Indonesia's and the region's interests.

Kellman said that the AIBCC had made "strong representations" to "give tacit recognition of Indonesian control of East Timor."

Another prominent member of the AIBCC is Mr J B Reid, chairman of James Hardie Asbestos Ltd in Australia, and its Indonesian subsidiaries, P T James Hardie Indonesia, and P T Harflex Asbes Semen. During Mr Fraser's visit to Indonesia this month, he officially opened ,with President Suharto, a one million dollar "abestos cemen facility" at Tangerang outside Jakarta. Mr Reid was present at the opening ceremony (see article and photo in Sydney Daily Mirror October 22,1976).

Mr J B Reid is also chairman of Mercantile Credits Ltd and Hardie Trading. He is also a director of BHP (Broken Hill Propriety) ,Australia's biggest monopoly, and Avis Rent-a-Car Systems.

Mr Reid was in Jakarta during Fraser's visit, when ,at the same time, b negotiations where beginning on a seabed border between Australia and East Timor. BHP , as the major shareholder now in Woodside-Burmah, had a very great interest in arranging such a seabed border settlement, because Woodside-Burmah holds substantial oil exploration concessions offshore East Timor.

Australian businessmen are the third higgest investors in Indonesia, after Japan and America. BHP is the higgest single Australian investor, and has rapidly growing interests in mining, oil exploration and manufacturing fields.

The close links between BHP and the Fraser Government are well known. Along with CSR, and other big Australian companies on the AIBCC, such as CSR, Comalco, Ford, the Bank of NSW, the ANZ Bank, CIG , the National Bank, Repco Nicholas P/L, and others, the AIBCC reads like a "Who's Who" of Australian big business.

10

The influence of such an organisation on government policy cannot be underestimated.

In fact, the resentment of the AIBCC with government policy arises from the fact that the AIBCC feels betrayed. Fraser in fact gave just the "tacit agreement" the BHP etc asked for, when he met Suharto on October 8. However, the massive public opposition to the sell-out of East Timor has forced Fraser to progressively retreat, until Foreign Minister Peacock was obliged in parliament on October 20 to specifically state that no "de facto recognition" had been given, that Australian policy as involved in the UN Security Council resolutions stood, and the government only took cognisance of "certain realities" for "humanitarian" purposes in getting aid to East Timor and reuniting East Timorese families now in Australia.

Fraser has dropped -- <u>for the moment</u> -- plans to end Telecom sending on messages received from Fretilin; negotiating a seabed border on East Timor ; censoring Radio Australia reports of Fretilin statements ; deporting DRET Information Officer Crhis Santos and waging a propaganda campaign against Fretilin. He has seized the Fretilin transceiver and may ban Fretilin leaders from visitingAustralia. But he has in fact been made to retreat from all major concessions offered to Jakarta. Hence, Jakarta has replied by increasing the pressure on Fraser, by leaking the AIBCC report, leaking the information that Fraser had made a "secret deal made with Suharto, and generally making it known it wants to keep Fraser to his promises. It has misjudged the Australian political climate ,however, and only pushes Fraser into a position where he must retreat even further under public pressure. The "war" of the "leaked cables" continues on the Australian side (see the JIO assessment of the situation in East Timor leaked in the Canberra Times, October 21).

Fraser basically misjudged the situation when he went to Jakarta. He thought East Timor was a "dead issue" in Australia, and his sell-out would go unnoticed. Instead, the sell-out roused the strong feelings which had remained dormant because of the press blackout and lack of government initiatives. Now Fraser finds himself faced with an angry and suspicious public opinion here, and an angry and desperate Jakarta regime, which urgently needs some support when confronted with the United Nations General Assembly debate on East Timor next month. And in addition, he faces the anger of Australian big business which feels "sold out" by Fraser, and particularly over the dropping of the negotiations over the seabed border . Moreover, Australian big business, with its expanding role as multinationals in Indonesia always under pressure from the established Japanese and American multinationals (who have much bigger resources) feel obliged to show their pro-Indonesian fervour to make sure they get their cut of government orders. In the past,too , the AIBCC has not been content with a passive,non-political role. In a meeting of the Australia-Indonesia Association of NSW, in mid-1974, Mr J B Reid and former Liberal Minister J G Beale, made a takeover bid of the Association. In November 1975, the AIBCC wrote to the then Labor Foreign Minister Senator Willessee uring it to resist "any pressures for any form of censure by Australia" of Indonesian actions in East Timor,which were "most tolerant and reasonable" (!) "Strong commercial and investment links existing between Australia and Indonesia " must be "the basis on which future cordial relations must be built", the AIBCC said.

Never for many years has the direct influence of Australian big business on government foreign policy been so clearly expressed. It will dictate that the Fraser Government take new initiatives in a propaganda campaign against Fretilin and its supporters, including through a carefully-prepared provocation.

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR ACTIVISTS CONFERENCE
SYDNEY, OCTOBER 23-24

TL 6600
P. 78

25 members of East Timor groups in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Canberra, Darwin, and Newcastle attended a National East Timor Activists Conference at the Sydney Teachers College Students Common Room on October 23-24.

The following resolutionswx were adopted in the form of press statements by the Conference:

1.) The National Conference of East Timor Activists meeting in Sydney this weekend called on the Australian Government to refuse to regognise Indonesian "integration" of East Timor , and to support in the coming United Nations General Assembly debate the draft African resolution which repeats the call for the immediate and total withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor.

The Conference called on the Australian Government to continue to allow Fretilin leaders overseas free access to Australia ; to grant Mr Chris Santos , Democratic Republic of East Timor Information Officer in Melbourne permanent resident status ; to not act against Telecom disseminating messages received from East Timor to addresses here and overseas; to not bow to Indonesian pressure to censor Radio Australia broadcasting news from Fretilin sources ; to grant a licence to allow resumption of two-way communications between Fretilin leaders abroad and the DRET government inside East Timor, and to not resume any xx negotiations with Jakarta on the seabed border between Australia and East Timor.

Conference condemned the seizure of the Fretilin radio in Darwin on September 27 on orders from Jakarta, as an act giving substantial aid to Indonesian efforts to disrupt the DRET diplomatic efforts and further isolate East Timor from the world.

The Conference recognised that the Fraser Government had been forced to retreat in its secret understanding reached with Suharto to severely curtail Fretilin activity in Australia.This occurred because public opinion was strongly opposed to the secret agreement reached with Suharto to give tacit recognition to Indonesian aggression. However, Conference feared that the Government would move to curtail Fretilin activity in Australia in the coming months, possibly in the Christmas holiday period, and decided to maintain organisation on an alert basis during the Christmas period to mobilise opposition if necessary.

Conference affirmed that the struggle of the East Timorese people in the past year showed that the Indonesian military regime would never conquer the country . On the contrary, the recapture of 15 towns and villages since July 17 -- the date of so-called "integration" -- showed that Indonesia was losing the guerrilla war. The coming wet season beginning next month would provide the East Timorese people with even more favourable conditions to inflict defeats on Suharto's troops.

After hearing a report on the current situation in Indonesia, the Conference affirmed its strong belief that the aggressive and geocidal war of East Timor would contribute with other factos in the fall of the Suharto regime. The other factors included the economic crisis in Indonesia arising from the Pertamina corruption scandal ; the rice harvest failure and subsequent famine in central Java and elsewhere; the rising discontent among the people, army and Muslim groups -- all of which are combining to make the Suharto regime very unstable.
In this sense, we agree with Fraser's statements to the Chinese Premier in Peking earlier this year that the Suharto regime had a "question mark" over it, because of the "nature of the regime." We believe this is the major reason Fraser is

desperately trying to prop up the Suharto regime.

Conference decided to prepare a detailed dossier on Indonesian war crimes in East Timor and to seek international and local sponsorship for an East Timor War Crimes Tribunal to investigate this evidence and seek further information including in East Timor itself.

Conference also decided to recommend to all East Timor groups in Australia and overseas the celebration of the declaration of independence of the Democratic Republic of East Timor on November 28, and protests on December 7, the first anniversary of the fullscale Indonesian invasion of East Timor.

2.) The National Conference of East Timor Activists meeting in Sydnye today called on all companies ,members of the Australian Indonesian Business Cooperation Committee (AIBCC) to disociate themselves from the statement of Mr Bryan Kelman AIBCC President, on October 15 in which he called for the Australian Government to give "tacit recognition" to Indonesian "integration" of East Timor.

The Conference also called on the Government to explain the presence of high-ranking officers of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade and other Departments, as well as Members of Parliament at the October 15 AIBCC meeting, and whether they endorsed Mr Kelman's statement.

Mr Kelman's statement ignored the war of genocidal aggression the Indonesian military dictatorship was waging against the East Timorese people, and seems only concerned with the investments and high profits, AIBCC companies earn from the low wages,poor working conditions and lack of trade union rights in Indonesia. The conference challenged Mr Kelman and other AIBCC officers and members to a public debate on East Timor.

PRESS RELEASE : the following news item would have been missed by most people...

JAKARTA WARNING TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA (from Sydney Morning Herald,October 24 1976)
"From JOHN WAUGH, Staff Correspondent.
"Port Moresby ,Sunday -- Indonesia has warned Papua New Guinea that it would have no hesitation in dealing with Communist movements inside or outside PNG if they posed a security threat to Indonesia.
"The warning, according to government officials here, was made to Brigadier General Ted Diro, the commander of PNG Defence Forces , when he recently conferred with Indonesian military officials in Jakarta.
" The Indonesians,according to the officials, pointed out that they believed in this context the Papua Besena (Papua Independence) movement led by Miss Josephine Abaijah -- and the Bougainville Secessionist Movement were both communist -influenced. The Papua Besena movement is expected to gain up to 12 seats in the general election next year."

This report -- hidden away on page 25 of the Sydney Morning Herald -- reveals a real threat to PNG. The "discovery" of "communist-influenced" movements follows the same pattern that preceded the aggression against East Timor. Neither of the movements are "communist-influenced"... the Papua Besena is in fact well to the right in the PNG political spectrum. The Australian Government's subservience to Indonesian aggression in East Timor is clearly encouraging the generals to cast hungry eyes on PNG ,which they call East Irian.The Somare Government is tot-ally compliant to Ijdonesian demands on West Irian and on East Timor...

C. I. D. A. C.
Rua Pinheiro Chagas,
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TL 6600-78
P.80

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
first floor, 232 Castlereagh St.,Sydney - 2000 October 25

PRESS RELEASE

EAST TIMOR RED CROSS
ACTIVE ALLEVIATING HUMAN
SUFFERING DUE TO AGGRESSION

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 24 at 1.30pm and transmitted to CIET by Telecom Darwin on October 25 :

Indonesian vandalism over the people of East Timor is more and more intensified. Indonesian warships and heavy artillery are shelling every day the territory killing the defenceless population and burning houses and properties. In the Indonesian concentration camps ,the captured population are continuously dying due to starvation and brutalities.

No doubt although (despite ?) the limitations of the moment, the East Timor Red Cross already being founded and publicly announced ,is actively operating all over the territory to alleviate as much as possible the human suffering caused by the Indonesian criminal war aggression.

Fierce fighting goes on in all the territory particularly with more intensity in LOSPALOS and to the border areas. Fretilin forces are heroically resisting and controlling the national soil over 80 percent. The people of East Timor will fight with more decision the militarist clique of the corrupt Suharto and till the inevitable final victory.

Independence or death. To resist is to win. Armed struggle continues.

Respectfully yours,

Alarico Jorge Fernandes. October 24, 1976

Note: Reproduced as dictated by Telecom Darwin.Additions in brackets by CIET

RADIO MAUBERE REPORTS NEW
INDONESIAN DIFFICULTIES

Radio Maubere, the National Radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, reported on October 22 that the day before fierce fighting had begun in the village of LAKLUBAR, where the enemy were highly demoralised and surrounded. In BAUCAU, the enemy were also impotent to control surrounding areas which are controlled by Fretilin.In revenge, the enemy are bombarding these areas,but causing no damage. In addition, they inflicting brutalities and rape of the captured population. In OSSU, on October 15, 29 Indonesian soldiers were killed and many wounded in a Fretilin attack . In the border areas of BOBONARO AND LOLOTOE intense fighting is taking place, and the enemy are highly demoralised.In SAME, the enemy is impotent to control the situation and highly demoralised.A helicopter flew very high over the area, to avoid being shot down. In DILI, there is no room left in the hospital or military barracks ,and wounded Indonesian soldiers are being kept in the open. People are continuing to fight around Dili. Indonesian doctorss are highly incompetent, and nine Indonesian soldiers died recently through poor medical treatment.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR
First floor, 252 Castlereagh St., Sydney NSW 2000 October 22

PRESS RELEASE

TELECOM MESSAGE TELLS OF
THOUSANDS MURDERED

The following message was received by Darwin Outpost Radio on October 21 and transmitted to CIET by Telecom Darwin on October 22 :

The murderous Suharto and the hypocrite Malik instead of crying all the time asking for support to the corrupt Jakarta Government and criminal action over East Timor , should immediately withdraw totally and unconditionally all Indonesian forces from East Timor according to the United Nations Security Council and Non-Aligned Countries resolutions already being taken and the opinion of the rest of the world ,lovers of peace,freedom and progress.

Thousands of East Timorese people have been massacred and and over 10,000 Indonesian soldiers have died in East Timor, victims of the murderous Suharto territorial ambitions over the Democratic Republic of East Timor. Every day,lots of Indonesian soldiers are continuously dying and there is the loss we focus (on) with regret.

On 10/10/76 in Benuno-Manatuto area, Fretilin forces killed ten Indonesian soldiers.

In BUCOLI, 14/10/76 , more (four ?) Indonesian soldiers have been eliminated.

In LOSPALOS, 15/10/76 ,the enemy trying to pillage cattle, Fretilin killed five Insonesian soldiers and wounded a lot.

Increasingly the enemy is carrying out brutalities over the starving captured population destroying cattle and properties with intense fire of heavy artillery.

The enemy is impotent and highly demoralised .

Fretilin forces have captured a very great number of Indonesian war materials and are still controlling over 80% of the national soil. Firmly united , the people of East Timor will fight with more fervour and courage in defence of their freedom , sovereignty and the territorial integrity to the final victory.

Independence or death. To resist is to win. Armed struggle continues.

Respectfully yours,

Alarico Jorge Fernandes, Minister for Information and National Security, 20/10/76

NOTE: Additions in brackets added by CIET to aid comprehension

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NEWS FROM INDONESIA...Eight people have been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow President Suharto last month, Lt-Gen Sugama,State Intelligence Chief said October 20. He did not identify them,although one was said to be a foreigner.The "mastermind" had not been found.(Sydney Morning Herald October 21).... American court authorities in Guam auctioned off recently a Pertamina tanker and its cargo impounded because of legal action by a US bank attempting to regain money owed by Pertamina.(ABC Radio,News From Asia,October 17) ... Awards were given to members of the 2nd. Brigade of the Brawijaya (East Java) Division, one of the first units in the invasion, army newspaper Angkatan Bersenjata,reported.This is first acknowledgement of regular Indo. troops involvement (SMH 21/10